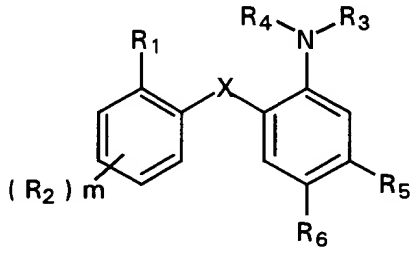
angiogenesis with an effective amount of a compound which inhibits 14 kDa PLA_2, and which has [The method according to Claim 1 wherein the compound is of] the formula:



(I)

wherein

R_1 is $(CH_2)_nOH$ or $(CH_2)_nCO_2R_8$;

n is 0 or an integer a value of 1;

X is oxygen or sulfur;

R_2 is hydrogen, halogen, optionally substituted C_{1-8} alkyl, or C_{1-8} alkoxy;

m is 0 or an integer having a value of 1 or 2;

R_3 is $S(O)_2R_7$;

R_4 is hydrogen or $S(O)_2R_7$;

R_5 is hydrogen, halogen, CF_3, CH_3, $(CH_2)_tC(O)_2R_9$, or $(CH_2)_tOH$;

t is 0 or an integer having a value of 1 or 2;

R_6 is hydrogen or halogen;

R_7 is optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted arylC_{1-2} alkyl, or an optionally substituted C_{1-8} alkyl;

R_8 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

R_9 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Please add the following claims:

7. A method of treating a chronic disease of diabetic retinopathy or ocular neovascularization in a mammal in need thereof, which disease is characterized by excessive, undesired or inappropriate angiogenesis with an effective amount of a compound which inhibits the production, transcription, translation or activity of 14 kDa PLA_2 and wherein the compounds were invented after the priority date of March 26, 1996.

8. A method of treating a chronic disease of tumor growth and metastasis in a mammal in need thereof, which disease is characterized by excessive, undesired or inappropriate angiogenesis with an effective amount of a compound which inhibits the